

latitudinem ejus  $8'. 10''$ , habebitur longitudo cometæ  $\gamma 29^{\text{gr}}. 18'$ , & latitudo borealis  $8^{\text{gr}}. 36'. 26''$ .

*Mart. 7<sup>d</sup>. 7<sup>h</sup>. 30'* *Parisis* (id est *Mart. 7<sup>d</sup>. 8<sup>h</sup>. 37'* *Gedani*) ex observationibus *Auzoutii* distantia cometæ a secunda arietis æqualis erat distantia secunda arietis a stella *A*, id est  $52'. 29''$ . Et differentia longitudinum cometæ & secunda arietis erat  $45'$  vel  $46'$ , vel ratione mediocri  $45'. 30''$ . Ideoque cometa erat in  $8^{\text{gr}}. 2'. 48''$ . Ex schemate observationum *Auzoutii*, quod *Petitus* construxit, *Hevelius* deduxit latitudinem cometæ  $8^{\text{gr}}. 54'$ . Sed sculptor viam cometæ sub finem motus ejus irregulariter incurvavit, & *Hevelius* in schemate observationum *Auzoutii* a se constructo incurvationem irregularem correxit, & sic latitudinem cometæ fecit esse  $8^{\text{gr}}. 55'. 30''$ . Et irregularitatem paulo magis corrigendo, latitudo evadere potest  $8^{\text{gr}}. 56'$ , vel  $8^{\text{gr}}. 57'$ .

Vifus etiam fuit hic cometa *Martii* die 9, & tunc locari debuit in  $8^{\text{gr}}. 18'$ , cum lat. bor.  $9^{\text{gr}}. 3\frac{1}{2}'$  circiter.

Apparuit hic cometa menses tres, signaque fere sex descripsit, & uno die gradus fere viginti confecit. Cursus ejus a circulo maximo plurimum deflexit, in boream incurvatus; & motus ejus sub finem ex retrogrado factus est directus. Et non obstante cursu tam insolito, theoria a principio ad finem cum observationibus non minus accurate congruit, quam theoriæ planetarum cum eorum observationibus congruere solent, ut inspicienti tabulam patebit. Subducenda tamen sunt minuta duo prima circiter, ubi cometa velocissimus fuit; id quod fiet auferendo duodecim minuta secunda ab angulo inter nodum ascendentem & perihelium, seu constituendo angulum illum  $49^{\text{gr}}. 27'. 18''$ . Cometæ utriusque (& hujus & superioris) parallaxis annua insignis fuit, & inde demonstratur motus annuus terræ in orbe magno.

Confirmatur etiam theoria per motum cometæ, qui apparuit anno 1683. Hic fuit retrogradus in orbe, cujus planum cum plano eclipticæ angulum fere rectum continebat. Hujus nodus ascendens (computante *Halleio*) erat in  $\pi 23^{\text{gr}}. 23'$ ; inclinatio orbitæ ad eclipticam  $83^{\text{gr}}. 11'$ ; perihelium in  $\pi 25^{\text{gr}}. 29'. 30''$ ; distantia perihelia a sole 56020, existente radio orbis magni 100000, & tempore perihelii *Julii 2<sup>d</sup>. 3<sup>h</sup>. 50'*. Loca autem cometæ in hoc orbe ab *Halleio* computata, & cum locis a *Flamstedio* observatis collata, exhibentur in tabula sequente.

Temp.

1683	Locus Solis	Cometæ	Lat. Bor.	Cometæ	Lat. Bor.	Differ.	Differ.
Temp. Æquat.		Long. Comp.	Comp.	Long. Obs.	Observ.	Long.	Lat.
d. h.	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	' "	' "
Jul. 13.12.55	$\Omega 1. 2.30$	$\Omega 13. 5.42$	29.28.13	$\Omega 13. 6.42$	29.28.20	+1. 0	+0. 7
15.11.15	2.5.12	11.37.48	29.34. 0	11.39.43	29.34.50	+1.55	+0.50
17.10.20	4.45.45	10. 7. 6	29.33.30	10. 8.40	29.34. 0	+1.34	+0.30
23.13.40	10.38.21	5.10.27	28.51.42	5.11.30	28.50.28	+1. 3	+1.14
25.14. 5	12.35.28	3.27.53	24.24.47	3.27. 0	28.23.40	-0.53	-1. 7
31. 9.42	18. 9.22	$\Pi 27.55. 3$	26.22.52	$\Pi 27.54.24$	26.22.25	-0.39	-0.27
31.14.55	18.21.53	27.41. 7	26.16.57	27.41. 8	26.14.50	+0. 1	-2. 7
2.14.56	20.17.16	25.29.32	25.16.19	25.28.46	25.17.28	-0.46	+1. 9
4.10.49	22. 2.50	23.18.20	24.10.49	23.16.55	24.12.19	-1.25	+1.30
6.10. 9	23.56.45	20.42.23	22.47. 5	20.40.32	22.49. 5	-1.51	+2. 0
9.10.26	26.50.52	16. 7.57	20. 6.37	16. 5.55	20. 6.10	-2. 2	-0.27
15.14. 1	2.47.13	3.30.48	11.37.33	3.26.18	11.32. 1	-4.30	-5.32
16.15.10	3.48. 2	0.43. 7	9.34.16	0.41.55	9.34.13	-1.12	-0. 3
18.15.44	5.45.33	$\delta 24.52.53$	5.11.15	$\delta 24.49. 5$	5. 9.11	-3.48	-2. 4
			Austr.		Austr.		
22.14.44	9.35.49	11. 7.14	5.16.58	11. 7.12	5.16.58	-0. 2	-0. 3
23.15.52	10.36.48	7. 2.18	8.17. 9	7. 1.17	8.16.41	-1. 1	-0.28
26.16. 2	13.31.10	$\gamma 24.45.31$	16.38. 0	$\gamma 24.44. 0$	16.38.20	-1.31	+0.20

Confirmatur etiam theoria per motum cometæ retrogradi, qui apparuit anno 1682. Hujus nodus ascendens (computante *Halleio*) erat in  $\delta 21^{\text{gr}}. 16'. 30''$ . Inclinatio orbitæ ad planum eclipticæ  $17^{\text{gr}}. 56'. 0''$ . Perihelium in  $\approx 2^{\text{gr}}. 52'. 50''$ . Distantia perihelia a sole 58328, existente radio orbis magni 100000. Et tempus æquatum perihelii *Sept. 4<sup>d</sup>. 7<sup>h</sup>. 39'*. Loca vero ex observationibus *Flamstedii* computata, & cum locis per theoriā computatis collata, exhibentur in tabula sequente.

1682	Locus Solis	Cometæ	Lat. Bor.	Cometæ	Lat. Bor.	Differ.	Differ.
Temp. Appar.		Long. Comp.	Comp.	Long. Obs.	Observ.	Long.	Lat.
d. h.	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	gr. ' "	' "	' "
Aug. 19.16.38	$\gamma 7. 0. 7$	$\Omega 18.14.28$	25.50. 7	$\Omega 18.14.40$	25.49.55	-0.12	+0.12
20.15.38	7.55.52	24.46.23	26.14.42	24.46.22	26.12.52	+0. 1	+1.50
21. 8.21	8.36.14	29.37.15	26.20. 3	29.38. 2	26.17.37	-0.47	+2.26
22. 8. 8	9.33.55	$\gamma 6.29.53$	26. 8.42	$\gamma 6.30. 3$	26. 7.12	-0.10	+1.30
29. 8.20	16.22.40	$\pi 12.37.54$	18.37.47	$\pi 12.37.49$	18.34. 5	+0. 5	+3.42
30. 7.45	17.19.41	15.36. 1	17.26.43	15. 5.18	17.27.17	+0.43	-0.34
Sept. 1. 7.33	19.16. 9	20.30.53	15.13. 0	20.27. 4	15. 9.49	+3.49	+3.11
4. 7.22	22.11.28	25.42. 0	12.23.48	25.40.58	12.22. 0	+1. 2	+1.48
7. 7.32	23.10.29	27. 0.46	11.33. 8	26.59.24	11.33.51	+1.22	-0.43
8. 7.16	26. 5.58	29.58.44	9.26.46	29.58.45	9.26.43	-0. 1	+0. 3
9. 7.26	27. 5. 9	$\pi 0.44.10$	8.49.10	$\pi 0.44. 4$	8.48.25	+0. 6	+0.45

Confirmatur etiam theoria per motum retrogradum cometæ, qui apparuit anno 1723. Hujus nodus ascendens (computante *D. Bradley*, astronomiæ apud *Oxonienfes* professore *Saviliano*) erat in

X x x 2

 $\gamma 14^{\text{gr}}.$